

STIC Search Result

Application S/N 09505,821

July 14, 2006

Set	Items	Description
S1	66793	S (POLLING OR VOTING OR BALLOTING OR ELECTION?)(STATION? OR PLACE? OR LOCATION? OR COLLECT?)(AUTHORIT? OR APPLIANC?)
S2	28862	S (POLLING OR VOTING OR BALLOTING OR ELECTION?)(CENTER? OR WARD? OR PRECINCT? OR CENTRE? OR MACHINE? OR COUNTER? OR DEVIC? OR APPARATUS?)
S3	3658778	S VOTE? ? OR BALLOT? ? OR (VOTER? OR ELECTOR? OR VOTING?)(CHOIC? OR PICK? ? OR SELECT? OR CHOOS? OR CAST? OR ELECT?)
S4	1929214	S VOTER? OR ELECTOR? OR VOTING
S5	2278423	S STORAG()DEVICE? OR DISC? ? OR DISK? ? OR CDROM? OR CD()ROM? ? OR FLOPPY? OR FLOPPIE?
S6	109632	S (BOOTABL? OR CARRYAB? OR PORTAB? OR TRANSPORTAB?)(2N)(DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR HARDWARE?)
S7	10177	S (INSTALLAB? OR DOWNLOAD? OR UPLOAD? OR WRITAB?)(2N)(DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR HARDWARE?) OR BOOTDISC? OR BOOTDISK?
S8	31284	S RECORD?()(DEVIC? OR APPARATUS? OR DRIVE?) OR PERSONAL()DIGITAL()DEVIC? OR PORTABLE?()ELECTRONIC?()DEVIC?
S9	26013	S MAGNET?()STOR?()DEVIC? OR HARDDISK? OR HARDDISC? OR HDD? ? OR STARTUPDISC? OR STARTUPDISK?
S10	135015	S FLOPPY()DRIVE? OR FLOPPY()(DISC? OR DISK?)(DRIVE? OR ZIPDRIVE? OR ZIP()DRIVE? OR (DATA? OR OPTIC?)(STOR?()DEVIC?
S11	695325	S COMPACTDISC? OR COMPACTDISK? OR DIGITAL()(VIDEO OR VERSATIL?)(DISK OR DISC) OR DVD? ?
S12	238590	S READONLY? OR READ()ONLY? OR PROM? ? OR EPROM? OR EEPROM?
S13	66898	S S1:S4 AND S5:S12
S14	6120	S DRIVER? OR KERNELDRIVER? OR MODEDRIVER? OR KERNELMODEDRIVER? OR DEVICEDRIVER?
S15	23785	S CODEC? ? OR SOURCE()CODE? OR KERNEL()CODE? OR KERNELCODE? OR SOFTWARE? OR DEFAULTDRIVER? OR CODECDECODER?
S16	5838	S DEFAULT()OS OR OPERATING()SYSTEM? OR COMPUTER(2N)(SCRIPT? OR PROGRAM? OR APPLICATION? OR MACRO? ? OR UTILIT?)
S17	3976	S CONTROLLER? OR MICROCONTROLLER? OR PLUGIN? OR PLUG()IN
S18	133	S CONTROL()LOGIC? OR EXECUT?()FILE? OR SOFT()WARE?
S19	29650	S SOFTWARE? OR APPLICATION? OR SOFT()WARE? OR APP? ? OR OS OR OPERATING()SYSTEM? OR MACRO? ? OR EXECUT?()FILE?
S20	2242	S SUBROUTIN? OR SUBPROGRAM? OR COMPUTER?(2N)(C PROGRAM? OR ROUTINE? OR SUBROUTIN?)
S21	377	S (CPU? ? OR PROCESSOR?)(2N)(PROGRAM? OR APPLICAT OR CODE? OR INSTRUCTION? OR ALGORITHM?)
S22	15192	S CERTIF? OR VERIF? OR AUTHENTICAT? OR AUTHORIZ?
S23	14739	S SECURED OR SECURITY
S24	6586	S AUTHENTICAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR AUTHORIS? OR (ALL(PERMIS?)(2N)(ACCESS? OR ENTRY? OR ENTRANC? OR ENTER? OR ENT
S25	2923	S VALIDAT? OR CREDENTIAL?
S26	1066	S (CONFIRM? OR PROVE? OR PROOF? OR ESTABLISH? OR PROVING?)(3N)(ID OR PASSWORD? OR IDENTIT? OR PASSKEY? OR PAS USER? OR CLIENT? OR SUBSCRIBER? OR CUSTOMER? OR CREDENTIAL
S27	929	S (AUTHENTICAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR AUTHORIS? OR VERI VALIDAT? OR SECUR?)(3N)(PREFERENC? OR PROTOCOL? OR IDENTIT?
S28	214	S (CRYPT? OR ENCRYPT? OR DECRYPT? OR ENCIPHER? O HAND()SHAK? OR IDENTIT? OR ID OR PASSKEY? OR PASSWORD? OR PI CHECKSUM?)
S29	115	S (CORRUPT? OR HACK? OR TAMPER? OR PIRAT? OR TRESPAS?)(LESS OR PROOF? OR RESISTANT?)
S30	50	S (UN OR "NOT" OR NON)(CORRUPT? OR HACK? OR TAMPER? OR PIRAT? OR TRESPAS?)
S31	30	S TAMPERPROOF? OR CORRUPTPROOF? OR HACKPROOF? OR HACKERPROOF? OR PIRATEPROOF? OR TRESPASSPROOF?

Now Patent

Li4

Full Text

Business Method

FILES

www.sciencedirect.com

S32 0 S TAMPERRESISTANT? OR CORRUPTRESISTANT? OR HACKRESISTANT? OR HACKERRESISTANT?
OR PIRATERESISTANT OR TRESPASSRESISTANT?

S33 38 S UNTAMPER? OR NONTAMPER? OR UNCORRUPT? OR NONCORRUPT? OR NONHACK? OR
UNHACK? OR NONPIRAT? OR UNPIRAT? OR UNTRESPAS? OR NONTRESPAS?

S34 16194 S S13 AND S14:S21 AND S22:S33

S35 156 S S34 AND S1:S4(10N)S5:S12 AND S5:S12(10N)S14:S21 AND S5:S12(10N)S22:S33

S36 348 S S34 AND S1:S2

S37 501 S S35:S36

S38 215 S S37 AND PY=1970:2000

S39 215 S S37 NOT PY=2001:2006

S40 215 S S38:S39

S41 135 RD (unique items)

; show files

[File 9] **Business & Industry(R)** Jul/1994-2006/Jul 13

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[File 370] **Science** 1996-1999/Jul W3

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**File 370: This file is closed (no updates). Use File 47 for more current information.*

[File 476] **Financial Times Fulltext** 1982-2006/Jul 15

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**File 610: File 610 now contains data from 3/99 forward. Archive data (1986-2/99) is available in File 810.*

[File 613] **PR Newswire** 1999-2006/Jul 14

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[File 621] **Gale Group New Prod. Annou.(R)** 1985-2006/Jul 12

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**File 624: Homeland Security & Defense and 9 Platt energy journals added Please see HELP NEWS624 for more*

[File 634] **San Jose Mercury** Jun 1985-2006/Jul 13

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[File 696] **DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters** 1995-2006/Jul 14

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41/3,K/95 (Item 11 from file: 275)

Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01581473 **Supplier Number:** 13319097 (Use Format 7 Or 9 For FULL TEXT)

Thinking big. (large-scale applications for DEC computer systems) (Commentary) (Column)

Marbach, Carl B.

DEC Professional , v12 , n1 , p8(1)

Jan , 1993

Document Type: Column

ISSN: 0744-9216

Language: ENGLISH **Record Type:** FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

Word Count: 934 **Line Count:** 00068

Thinking big. (large-scale applications for DEC computer systems) (Commentary) (Column)

Abstract: There are a wide range of large-scale applications for which DEC computer systems are useful. One possible applications would be nationwide computer voting. Each voter would be assigned a personal identification number that would indicate where they live, party preferences and other relevant data. Voting could be spread out over a week rather than be confined to a single date. Voters could register their votes from any location in the country without having to submit absentee ballots. Results would be available immediately after voting is ended. Such a system could be maintained on a large network consisting of DEC...

Text:

...computers. You see them everywhere, in restaurants, supermarkets, toy stores and more. Most of these **applications** are small. People seem to have trouble thinking beyond simple **applications**.

...Representatives, a bunch of senators and a gaggle of local officials.

Many lamented that although **voter** turnout was higher than it had been for many years, it was still far from...

...be involved in this process. So let's take some time to design a new **voting** system.

First, stop investing in **voting machines**, even the new electronic ones. Putting time, energy and money into these is similar to...

...book to determine whether a person is registered in that district and is

a valid **voter**. Do away with **voters'** having to **vote** in a specific place. Allow **voting** to take place over a period of time -- a week, for example -- instead of in just one day. Allow **voters**

to **vote** from home. Close all the polls at the same time. Finally, get results fast and without recounts.

Build a large database of all eligible **voters** that includes the district in which they live, their party preference, and so on.

Assign

each **voter** a personal identification number, similar to those of bank cards, which when appended to a person's Social **Security** number is that person's identification. Each **voting place** will be just a collection of **Voter** Entry Devices (VED) that allow you to identify yourself and choose the candidates you prefer...

...you.

Suppose I am on vacation in Colorado, far from my home in Pennsylvania. To **vote**, I just go to a **polling place** and enter my **voter** ID number. The computer knows I am from Pennsylvania, and it displays the correct slate for me to choose from.

No

more absentee **ballots**, no problem with when to **vote**, no long lines, no pencil pushers manually looking up my name in record books.

And

...

...smaller servers as necessary, using smaller bandwidth networking, and

with some ease you have the **voting** network in place. Set up the proper entry points and PC interface, and you can **vote** from home on your PC or from the office over the Internet ! This won't...

...the data gathering it used to report and predict election results. The

networks could get **voting** data 1 minute after the polls closed.

The person on the street may understand how...

...will be a combination of all computing as we know it. It will require

big **disks**, big databases, large servers, small servers, workstations, PCs, modems, bridges and much more. It will...

...project.

A strength Digital brings to solutions like this imaginary one is its transparent operating **software** that makes things such as clustering possible and easy, that integrates workstations and servers seamlessly...

...start and would require many hours of careful design beyond my single

capabilities. While this **voting** system can be built from many different platforms, can you envision doing this with an...

Descriptors:

Applications;

19930100

41/3,K/28 (Item 17 from file: 16) Links

Gale Group PROMT(R)

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02478152 Supplier Number: 43271396 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

David Strom: The First Digital Democrats

Network Computing , p 51

Sept , 1992

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal ; Trade

Word Count: 1588

...calmly testing and installing systems on a schedule devised months earlier. Systems were being installed. **Software** was running. Things were actually proceeding as planned. It was amazing.

I was also impressed...

...they'd thought things through from top to bottom - they'd taken into account the **applications** that would be needed as well as everything required to support those **applications**.

Now consider telephone communications. Everybody involved in the convention would be walking around Manhattan with...

...video and audio feeds for the different TV networks as well.

What about actual networked **applications**? I found several in my informal tour around the Garden and some nearby offices. The one that got the most attention was the **application** used to support real-time **vote** tallying. NCR provided 60 customized 386SX PCs with the nicest touch-screen technology around (one...

...each state delegation). These PCs are similar to the ones NCR sells to support banking **applications** (the 7054 ITS point-of-sale systems, to be exact), with twisted-pair Ethernet connections built in. The **software** is built on top of DOS and AT&T's Stargroup LAN Manager **operating systems**. Bruce Goldberg, NCR's technical design manager, built version 1.0 for the '88 Democratic convention, but has enhanced things significantly this time around.

What made these **voting machines** particularly nice is that they registered the touch only after you lifted your finger off the screen, and that while your finger was touching the screen, the **software** would highlight your choice. I guess they took Bill Gates literally when he talked about...

...VGA flat-panel screens popped off easily to reveal a PC with a single, lockable **floppy drive** underneath.

Only a few **votes**, including the actual **vote** to nominate Clinton, were done the old-fashioned way: via a voice roll call of...

...state's delegation. I guess we can't completely break from tradition.

But the electronic **voting** system was intriguing because it gave the convention organizers a way to streamline an admittedly boring chore and be more accurate as well as a dramatic way to keep **voting** tallies.

Lots of political work is based on databases, and the dedicated crew at the...

...more than 15,000 press and 6,000 delegates should get issued what kinds of **credentials** (passes for entry to particular events or locations within the convention site), they used a NetWare server and Clipper. Back at the '88 convention, many **applications** were built in dBase. ...and summer the staff used Visual Basic and Object-Trieve to give users more graphical **applications**.

Speaking of graphics, Roger Schneider, director of technology for the Democratic Convention, says when the...

...in the Democrats' D.C. offices were used to 5250 terminals or character-based DOS **applications**. 'However,' he says, 'over time we got them converted as they saw what they could do with Windows-based **applications** and they quickly became responsible citizens.'

Schneider, who helped direct the technology for the '88...

...around 350) compared with four years ago. Whether this has to do with more powerful **applications** or more productive users, it's hard to say.

Schneider also showed me an AutoCAD **application** used to track delegate seating. Perhaps the touchiest aspect of the convention is determining who...

19920901

41/3,K/43 (Item 15 from file: 20) Links

Dialog Global Reporter

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07090398 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

India: Voting going hi-tech with EVMs

BUSINESS LINE

September 08, 1999

Journal Code: FBLN Language: English Record Type: FULLTEXT

Word Count: 961

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

India: Voting going hi-tech with EVMs

The lengthy **ballot** papers, the indelible ink and the long wait at polling booths could soon become a thing of the past.

The modern gadget called electronic **voting machine** (EVM) has come to stay. After nearly a decade of wrangling over the feasibility of...

...in the Indian context and several questions raised by political parties about whether it was **tamper-proof**, the easy-to-operate gadget is fast finding acceptability.

In the current round of elections...

...the country. Nearly 1,00,000 machines are being pressed into service, and six crore **voters** are expected to exercise their franchise through this gadget.

In addition to the EVMs, the electronically designed **voter** identity card and the near 80 per cent computerisation of operations promise to make the largest democratic exercise in the world easier, both for the **voter** and the Election Commission (ECI), which is responsible to conduct elections.

Soon, all the **voter** will need to do to exercise his franchise is present his **voter** I-Card at the polling booth, then proceed to the EVM and press the button...

...chosen candidate/symbol. The entire process could just take less than a minute.

With the **ballot** paper out, an appreciable saving is also expected to accrue to the ECI. The expenditure for this gigantic exercise involving over 600 million eligible **voters** is estimated to be around Rs. 1,000 crores. The last elections held in 1998...

...per the ECI.

EVMs are essentially digital counters or calculators mounted on microprocessors that store **votes** in the form of electronic data. The **voting machines** have a straightforward architecture with two units - control and **ballot**.

In the typical **polling station**, the control unit is placed with the polling officer. With the help of the command...

...display system built into the unit enables the officer find out the total number of **votes** polled at any given time, even while the polling process is on. The **ballot** unit is basically a substitute of the normal **ballot** paper. It visually displays the list of candidates in the fray and, against their name...

...a command key and an LED display corresponding to each name and symbol. Once the **voter** makes up his mind whom to **vote** for, all he has to do is to press the key which corresponds to his chosen candidate.

The EVM is built around an intelligent chip called the micro-**controller**, which also has the necessary **software** for the system to play the role of a counting machine. This chip is equipped with an in-built, electrically erasable, '**read only**' memory. It facilitates the storage of the complete data on the **votes** polled and the number of candidates in the fray.

In the control unit, another micro...

...case of any fault in the usage or attempt to tamper the EVM by the **voter**, it sends out a loud alarm.

In India, the EVMs were designed and built by...

...be tampered with, and that they were too complicated for the large number of illiterate **voters** in the country.

The Electronics Corporation of India Ltd (ECIL), another PSU based in Hyderabad...

...in the mid-1990s.

In the present EVMs, one can get the total number of **votes** polled on a single machine. Since the **electorate** in a typical Lok Sabha constituency is around 10 lakhs, the number of polling booths...

...deployed in these booths to meet the demand. Thereafter, to count the total number of **votes** polled, manual methods are to be adopted.

In most developed nations, the election process is...

...turn, to a main system. Data communication is the key, and the entire process of **voting**, counting and announcement of result is automated through the efficient use of computers.

The claim that EVMs are **tamper-proof** stems from the way they have been programmed. Instead of using high level programming languages...

19990908

41/3,K/49 (Item 1 from file: 47)

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05076351 **Supplier Number:** 20175719 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Opening the window to on-line democracy: www.localgovernment.com.(Cover Story)

Bowser, Brandi

American City & County , v113 , n1 , p32(6)

Jan , 1998

Document Type: Cover Story

ISSN: 0149-337X

Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract

Word Count: 2570 **Line Count:** 00218

Abstract: Internet access has made communication between local government and citizens much easier nationwide. Public records **access**, personnel postings, **permitting**, and legislative updates are now available online in dozens of cities and counties.

...sophisticated on-line options are available, people with early computers, slower phone lines or older **software** can still benefit from e-mail alone.

"E-mail has really opened up a whole...

...in Houston, the Department of Public Works and Engineering uses the Net

to provide building **permit** information and **access** to **application** forms. **Applications** may be completed and submitted to the appropriate department online, and permit status may be...

...electronic payments go up significantly, the court may eliminate paper

receipts. As the parking ticket **application** becomes firmly established, the city anticipates that citizens will be able to pay utility bills...

...modem service called Road Runner can voice their opinions on hot local

issues at a **polling center** web site. The web master examines local issues such as the goings-on at City...

...a wild-card topic. Subscribers give their opinions (favorable, not favorable or undecided), and the **votes** are tabulated and displayed on the site.

Web surfers nationwide can take the political pulse...

...responses to the latest questions. However, since only Portland-area

Road Runner subscribers can actually **vote** or participate in on-line

discussion groups, local residents know they are talking with their...by Public Technology, Inc. and the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, automates business processes through **secure**, open and accessible networks. Electronic commerce maximizes government dollars by reducing transaction costs, eliminating duplication...

...s imaging system converts paper documents into electronic images that are then stored on optical **disks**. Internally, the technology provides staffers with immediate access to data, eliminating lost paperwork and boosting productivity; externally, **software** links the images to the Internet, allowing computer users ...county recorder to be immediately responsive to the public;
* reducing staff time spent on signature **verification** for election petitions and early **voter ballots**; and
* automating the process of recording documents, automated reducing administrative costs and allowing parallel processing...

...Integration of public safety networks, databases, equipment and mobile communications Contact Name: Becky Holloway
Safe **Software** Inc. King George Highway Ste. 260-7525 Surrey, B.C. Canada V3W5A8 Phone: (604) 501-9985 Fax: (604) 501-9965 Web Site: www.safe.com Products Manufactured: Feature Manipulation Engine
Software Contact Name: Don Murray
Cliffside **Software**, Inc. P.O. Box 82262 Portland OR 97282-0262
Phone: (888) 752-6489 Fax: (503)...

...753-1610 Fax: (435) 753-3031 Web Site: www.spillman.com Products Manufactured: Public Safety **Software** Contact Name: Cerise Bourdeleis
Qquest **Software** Systems 860 East 4500 South, Ste. 200 Salt Lake City UT 84107 Phone: (800) 773-8839 Fax: (801) 281-9545 Products Manufactured: Maintenance Management **Software** Contact Name: Bob Kelly
Ambac Connect, Inc. 9130 Jollyville Road, Ste. 355 Austin TX 78759...

19980100

41/3,K/55 (Item 7 from file: 47)

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03310717 **Supplier Number:** 07715762 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Government: computing as a political force. (microcomputer use by government agencies)
(Transition)

Frenkel, Karen A.

Personal Computing , v13 , n10 , p99(5)

Oct , 1989

ISSN: 0192-5490

Language: ENGLISH **Record Type:** FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

Word Count: 3865 **Line Count:** 00310

Abstract: Microcomputers are used in government for a range of **applications**, including direct-mail fund raising, campaign management, **vote** counting, legislation drafting, constituent casework and redistricting. Richard Viguerie created what may have been the... ..of current desktop computers, either networked or standing alone. The market for campaign management hardware, **software** and services is estimated at \$27 million in 1989. Several new uses for the systems...

Text:

...the late 1860s, Thomas Edison visited Capitol Hill to demonstrate his latest device, an electrical **vote** recorder. Legend has it that after seeing how efficiently the machine worked, one senator commented...

...only way we can defeat bad legislation is to take a long time recording our **votes**." The politicians of the day would have none of Edison's machine. When Edison realized...

...computers are integral to a range of activities, including direct-mail fund raising, campaign management, **vote** tabulation, the drafting of legislation, constituent casework, and redistricting. One fact points up the strategic worth of computers: Some companies will sell their **software** and services only to fellow party members or like-minded political action committees. One of...

...But a person regularly in contact with, or having a following of, a few thousand [**voters**] in Iowa, New Hampshire, or one of the early presidential nominating states has enormous influence...

...the political process."

PC-generated letters and newsletters are "changing the way politicians think about **voters** and the way **voters** think about influencing their legislators," Viguerie says. "It used to be that banks, railroads, and...

...is making computing power more accessible to small campaigns for local government offices. Campaign management **software** for IBM PCs and Macintoshes offer not only direct-mail capabilities but also desktop publishing...

...tools. Vendors bundle other features into their products, such as phone-bank lists for polling **voters** and precinct targeting that alerts campaign managers to areas needing a candidate's attention. Other...

...financial reports designed according to Federal Election Commission regulations, and tabulations of an opponent's **voting** record. As many as 2.5 million records of potential **voters** can be stored on a 300Mb hard **disk**.

The market for campaign management **software** this year is \$2 million, with another \$25 million going for hardware, support service, and

...

...PCs, Apple IIs, and, since January, the Macintosh. An Aristotle program

called Get Out the **Vote** promises to "turn your personal computer into a powerful political machine." It assists in **voter** contact by turning out personalized letters, phone-bank lists, door-to-door lists, and

lists of absentee **voters**, and by scheduling rides to the polls for the elderly. The program arranges data by precinct and **voter** name, address, party, **voting** history, sex, and age.

Other strategic tools from Aristotle--Campaign Manager, Campaign Manager Plus, Aristotle...and press conferences. They provide statistical

analyses of polled information so that candidates can gauge **voter** attitudes and predict **voter** turnout, persuadability, and margin of victory or defeat in each precinct.

As the market grows...

...s become advantageous to farm that out, just as they hire media experts." Thus, political **software** firms now find themselves in the service business as well as in the sales business.

Campaign managers also have desktop mapping **software** at their disposal. The geographic information systems used by government agencies

for forestry mapping and...

...and GeoVision for the PC, and MapMaker, MacAtlas, and GeoQuery for the Macintosh. More expensive **software** integrates databases with map graphics so that users can find street addresses, generate reports, and...

...mapapplication" on the PC.

What better mapapplication than door-to-door political canvassing? To reach **voters** in Albany, N.Y., Robert Vogel used MapInfo to get the word out that Democrat...

...Inc., of Troy, N.Y. obtained the Albany Board of Election's database of enrolled **voters**. He downloaded it to a PC and used MapInfo to plot where registered Democrats lived...

...000 homes in the city. He then color-coded the maps to show who had **voted** in past primaries. Armed with printouts of these maps, volunteers fanned out across neighborhoods, attempting to obtain enough signatures for Ward to get on the **ballot**. "They knew which doors to knock on and which ones to avoid," says Vogel. The...

...geographic and demographic data may prove critical on one important political front: the reapportionment of **voting** districts based on results of the upcoming census. In the making for more than 20...

...cartographic database, will--along with Datafile PL94171, a database containing population demographics--provide information on **CD-ROM disks** showing who lives on what street in most towns and cities in the United States. **Software** that analyzes **voting** habits geographically and enables a user to draw districts in real time could be a very valuable tool for reapportioning **voting** districts--or for challenging reapportionments. Aristotle Industries is developing a package with a spreadsheet and...

...can be, but because the U.S. Supreme Court requires it. Prior to the 1960s, **voting** districts were determined by the whim of state legislators in office. That arrangement was ended...

...the Supreme Court, in Baker v. Carr, ruled that state legislatures were required to structure **electoral** districts so that each person's **vote** carries equal weight. Because of this ruling, districts must be equal in size to within...

...a political group's influence. In effect, the Court stated that the one-person, one-**vote** doctrine was not enough; legislatures also had

to make sure not to defract the political...

...Leftoff, CEO of Public Systems Associates, a Denver, Colo., company that

offers minicomputer-based redistricting **software**. "Anyone can sue over your redistricting plan." Because different **software** programs

might lead to different results, that can lead to liability suits.

"PCs are

a...

...process out of the back rooms and democratize it, but how do you evaluate the **software** and data?" he asks. "The technology has opened the door to getting involved. But the...

...of 120,000 names residing in a DEC Micro Vax II contained information on

the **voting** tendencies of 30,000 delegates and political movers and shakers. It was crucial for the campaign to identify and possibly sway allegiances that determined how delegates would **vote** on the party's platform. Details, such as whether Dukakis had contacted a delegate before

...

...that could facilitate bargaining with delegates who backed Jesse Jackson, for example, to get their **votes** for a certain plank in the platform.

To put this information into strategists' hands quickly...

...between the Vax and the Macs. Setting up an Ethernet local area network

and making **applications** compatible were the greatest challenges, says Wallace. "The real trick was to get the Mac...

...an early experiment yielded mixed results. Last May, 6,500 Stanford University students cast their **ballots** for the student government using 70 Macintoshes as **voting machines**. Sandy Aronson and Edward Sun, sophomores at the Palo Alto, Calif., university and officers of Stanford Data Solutions, developed the **software**, and Steven Kraus, the student elections commissioner, connected the computers to a network.

Voters signed in with their student ID numbers, and their selections were stored on both the **floppy** and hard **disk** for comparison and matching later. A record of the **vote** was also printed out as backup.

On a practical level, the system was a success. **Voter** turnout increased by nearly 20 percent compared with the year before. The student

government saved \$5,000 by not having to rent **voting machines** from neighboring Santa Clara County. And whereas the previous year's

vote took 50 to 75 hours to tally, delaying results for three days, the Mac-based...

...far as 100 miles to observe it in action. But despite efforts to make

"Macvoting" **secure**, officials came away expressing uncertainty. Vulnerability to fraud has been a hot topic, due to numerous suits nationwide charging that **ballots** were lost, destroyed, or improperly counted, according to a report issued last year by the...

...Standards and Technology). The report charged that many election administrators had failed to properly implement **computer programs** for electronic **voting machines**, thereby threatening the integrity of election results. Election administrators have

had their hands full without also trying out personal computers as **voting** terminals.

Yet although some officials doubt that personal computers can be made **secure** enough to serve as **voting machines**, PCs play an important role in keeping at least one widely used **voting** system **secure**: the Shouptronic 1242 Election System from the R.F. Shoup Corp. of Bryn Mawr, Pa. In the Shoup approach, election administrators create election-specific databases and **ballots** with **software** that runs on IBM PCs and PS/2s. A menu-driven program asks for such data as

candidates' names, party affiliations, and the maximum number of selections

a **voter** is allowed to make for an office. Those parameters are embedded in cartridges that are inserted in **voting machines** throughout the **voting** district. When the polls close, the cartridges are removed and read by a Precinct Totalizer...

...PC via a phone line.

"We were in the horse-and-buggy days of paper

ballots, which

took hours and hours to be counted," says Mary Jeffress, supervisor of elections for Lenoir County, N.C., a rural district of 29,500 **voters**. The county installed 63 Shoup **voting machines** just before last year's presidential election; a Compaq computer was used to set the

ballot parameters and tabulate results. Jeffress extols the accuracy, **security**, and speed of the system. "We were home by 10 o'clock on election night..."

...8,000 systems since 1983, says systems engineer Paul DeNys. The price:

\$5,000 per **voting machine** and \$15,000 for licensing the **software**, training, and a **ballot** plotter. PCs can be included or purchased separately.

According to Leftoff, computers are responsible for...

...but especially for those in the legislature, which is dominated by tradition." Besides offering redestricting **software**, his company has specialized in **computer applications** for legislative branches of government since 1976. "Legislatures stood fast as the last bastion of

...of bills.

The Louisiana state legislature was the first to install PSA's bill-drafting **software**, in 1980. The **software** runs on PCs connected via DECnet to a Vax. Because bills are often very lengthy, the

bill-drafting **software** provides word processing for documents of 1,000 or more words. It also provides statute...

...mostly by lobbying groups and corporations. Because so many people peruse the documents, there are **security** features built in.

There are very few absolutes in politics, and computers are no exception...

...computer-generated campaign material sent to our homes may have become

overwhelming for the average **voter**. Viguerie agrees that the large number of issues today sometimes becomes overwhelming. "People can't...

...and it confuses them," he asserts. "That's one reason why you have fewer people **voting** now."

Another issue that concerns **voters** is privacy. For example, **voter** registration records concatenated with magazine subscription lists can yield valuable data. "If someone subscribes to...

...he's a gun-control opponent," Phillips explains. "We rent lists, match names against the **voter** file, and create a list of gun owners." While some may complain that this is...

19891000

41/3,K/65 (Item 5 from file: 88)
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03899406 **Supplier Number:** 18300108
Voter services in cyberspace.
Slocum, Warren
Campaigns & Elections , v17 , n4 , p45(3)
April , 1996
ISSN: 0197-0771
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract
Word Count: 2156 **Line Count:** 00177
Voter services in cyberspace.

Abstract: The Internet has the potential of revolutionizing the conduct of elections. As **voter** services and election information become widely available on the Internet, more people will be encouraged to cast their **votes**, making the **electoral** process a more representative one and firing up citizens with the fervor of political activism...

Text:

...the first time politicians will be able to see immediate representative surveys of public opinion. **Voters** will be able to cast their **ballot** from home on their wallet PCs with less risk of miscounts or fraud. The implications...

...we are reminded that an alarming number of people aren't registered and don't **vote**. While there are many reasons for this situation, some people simply find current election processes...

...By using the Internet, however, we could change that paradigm and distribute election information and **voter** services in a way designed for the information age.

This initiative isn't just another...

...vitally important to America.

With the "net," we can deliver election services and disseminate comprehensive **voter** information to people in such a fundamentally different way that it will naturally allow them to be proactive participants in Democracy rather than idle observers. A **voter** service site in cyberspace would provide traditional election information as well as value added information in a convenient, user friendly and interactive format. **Voter** services would be available around the clock, 365 days a year. It would help build...

...election process and implementing online customer service delivery strategies that will make it easier for **voters** to consume election information and **voter** services.

Four high-volume services that election offices provide are **voter** registration, the **vote-by-mail ballot** request, campaign financial reporting and the dissemination of election results.

Those services could be delivered online.

In most states, a person must be registered in order to **vote**. While registration has been made easier with the National **Voter** Registration Act (Motor **Voter** law), we should take the next step and allow people to register to **vote** online. There is no legitimate reason why registration forms couldn't be printed on a...

...In the near future they will be totally done online with digitized signatures). As the **voter** prints the **voter** registration form, a counting device would increment up one in the appropriate party field so

the **voter** could immediately see the result of his/her registration.

Another important online service is the **vote-by-mail ballot application**. Currently citizens obtain a mail **ballot** after making a written request to the Registrar of **Voters**. This cyberstrategy would make a standard request form available online. Prospective **voters** would complete the form online and print it out. The printed form would be mailed...

...and subsequently used for reporting purposes. If the jurisdiction required electronic filing then the appropriate **software** could be downloaded from the site and used by the preparer to electronically file

the...

...jurisdictions and it could be printed out as raw data and as graphs.

Many other **voter** services could be made available online. While the services listed above are only a starting point, they would have a significant impact because they are in high demand. The **voter** education component of the online **voter** site would enhance and complement those services.

Voter Education

Educating citizens is an important aspect of the online **voter** services site. Online **voter** education is a powerful tool and gives the **voters** control over their own education. It allows them to go online when it's convenient and study the **voter** information they want.

A top priority of the online election educational strategy is to educate...

...spent those funds. If all candidates submitted their receipt and expense information on a computer **disk**, the Registrar could easily make the information available online.

Getting **voter** information used to be passive. You opened up the sample **ballot** and read the information you were given. The Internet lets the **voter** interact with the content. Imagine the educational potential of an interactive electronic sample **ballot** loaded with video, sound clips, animation, graphics and text. Compare that approach to the sample **ballots** you have seen recently. Most sample **ballots** that I have come across are bureaucratic. They do not invite the reader to study the issues. In fact, they do the opposite. Online sample **ballots** would include all the required information but they could also contain pictures of the candidates...

...issue papers and a wealth of related information. One important feature of the online sample **ballot** is that it would allow a **voter** to look up their exact **voting location** by inputting their residence address. First-time **voters** would find helpful information online. Most first-time **voters** say they want to have an explanation of their **voting** options, specific instructions on each of the steps involved in getting to **vote** and they want to know what to expect at the polls. Running for a public...

...only way to know what the rules are is to personally contact the Registrar of **Voters** and get a paper copy of the Candidates Guide. That resource contains the requirements, deadlines...

...from previously asked questions. Online debates and forums are an integral part of the online **voter** services site and they play an important role in educating the **voter**. Imagine what the first online Presidential debate might be like? Online debates, between candidates from...

...On the Internet online forums serve the same purpose. Online public forums would let the **voters** ask their direct and follow-up questions of the candidates. They would allow for a quality dialogue between **voters** and candidates so that **voters** could better understand a candidate's position on the issues. The Campaigns & Elections home page...

...the future. With all the educational material available outlined above, teachers could use the online **voter** services site to take students on a cybertour of Democracy. Links to other sites like...

...communicate with students in other parts of the world. The educational function of the online **voter** site is a key strategy that seeks to encourage more citizens to participate and **vote**. Once engaged, however, citizens in a healthy democracy must be able to easily communicate with...

...must discover ways to reignite citizen activism. Good government depends on it! Putting the master **voter** file online might help us reach that goal because it would promote communications between citizens...

...immediately oppose this idea, there is another important reason to complete this step.

Putting the **voter** file online will help level the playing field for modern campaigns. As it now stands, only the wealthy candidates and

big-bucks political action groups get access to the **voter** file because of its high cost. This practice prohibits the grassroots activist

from mobilizing citizens...

...a particular candidate or cause.

At the present, some states restrict access to the master **voter** file unless the intended use is for political, journalistic, scholastic or

other **authorized** purposes. The online **voter** file could be set up to recognize these same restrictions and a balance could be...

...citizen's right to privacy and the need for public access.

To facilitate communications with **voters**, a space on the **voter** registration form should be provided for e-mail addresses.

This strategy looks to the future...

...type of electronic address. If this information were available and recorded now, the Registrar of **Voters**

could communicate with

voters electronically. If we wanted to make a bold futuristic change, boxes could be included on the **voter** registration form which would give the **voter** a choice between receiving election materials electronically or in primed format.

Finally, communications could be...

...the nation.

In short, the cyberstrategy implemented must ensure that communications can easily occur between **voter** and Registrar, Registrar and **voter**, **voter** and **voter**, and Registrar to Registrar. A successful online strategy will encourage grassroots citizen activism.

The number...

...become even more attainable. According to a recent survey, nine percent

of California's registered **voters** said they receive election information from online computer services. More than one in four of...

...in the future. Those numbers will continue to increase and as they

do,
the online **voter** service site will help strengthen and revitalize
Democracy as we enter the 21st Century!
Warren...

19960400

41/3,K/128 (Item 2 from file: 636)

Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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01967048 Supplier Number: 43499702 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENTER NEW AGE OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT WITH OPTICAL IMAGING

Electronic Imaging Report , v 2 , n 24 , p N/A

Dec 2 , 1992

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Magazine/Journal ; Trade

Word Count: 1338

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Text:

...to reduce their use of paper, local, state and federal agencies are turning to optical **disk** storage/imaging technology. In conjunction with last week's Federal Imaging show, Plasmon Data Systems...

...imaging market-- second only to financial institutions. These figures highlight the growing acceptance of optical **disk** imaging technology as a versatile solution to a burgeoning data management problem. Those who implement...

...research firm, confirms these benefits. In fact, their figures show that the use of optical **disk** systems can provide productivity gains of up to 50 percent, as measured by transactions per...

...benefits derived from implementing an imaging system are directly related to the use of optical **disk** media. Since one 5.25-inch write-once **disk** can store up to 20,000 pages of data and images, a single pocket-sized **disk** can replace the storage space required by two and one-half four-drawer file cabinets...

...can be quickly located and problems associated with misfiling materials are virtually eliminated. In network **applications**, productivity is further increased, since multiple users can access the files simultaneously.

Write-once optical **disks** provide the ideal solution in government **applications** where both data **security** and high capacity are needed. Even if the **disks** aren't removed and locked away, the recorded data is **secure**. Once a file is stored on

write-once media, it cannot be accidentally or maliciously...

...files can be deleted. Each new version is saved to a new location on the

disk; the original file remains intact and is accessible with special utilities.

This **security** feature has made write-once technology popular for a growing number of **applications**. For example, many election officials throughout the country are preparing for the upcoming presidential elections by scanning the images of **voter** registration cards onto their computer system. All of the information contained on the

cards, including **voter** signatures, is stored on optical **disks**

The **disks** are then being used with imaging systems to help identify **voters** at **polling places**, **verify** petition signatures, expedite absentee **ballot** registration, and a host of other tasks that involve signature **verification**. Since the information on the **disks** cannot be altered, election officials are assured that the information contained in the files is as accurate as the

day it was scanned onto the **disk**.

While studies show that the vast majority of stored information is seldom edited or deleted...

...subsystem where they remain available to those with access to the system.

Government engineers, designers, **software** developers and others are finding that a multifunction unit has the flexibility to meet all of their **application** needs.

The Internal Revenue Service currently spends almost \$40 million each year to store incomemassive Bridge Book volumes are recorded on optical

disks. The **disks** are available throughout the state via a computer network so officials no longer need to...

...the information safe from disasters and the write-once media provides

the archival qualities and **security** requirements necessary.

By scanning and storing data on optical **disks**, document retrieval becomes fast and easy. And, as the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department...

...a hard drive. From there, they are given indexing numbers and scanned

onto an optical **disk** where they remain online and ready to access.

The records management system is integrated with...

19921202

Set	Items	Description
S1	826	S (POLLING OR VOTING OR BALLOTING OR ELECTION?) () (STATION? OR PLACE? OR LOCATION? OR COLLECT? () AUTHORITY? OR APPLIANCE?)
S2	1857	S (POLLING OR VOTING OR BALLOTING OR ELECTION?) () (CENTER? OR WARD? OR PRECINCT? OR CENTRE? OR MACHINE? OR COUNTER? OR DEVICE? OR APPARATUS?)
S3	176662	S VOTE? ? OR BALLOT? ? OR (VOTER? OR ELECTOR? OR VOTING?) () (CHOICE? OR PICK? ? OR SELECT? OR CHOICE? OR CAST? OR ELECT?)
S4	114459	S VOTER? OR ELECTOR? OR VOTING
S5	246080	S S1:S4
S6	232	S STORAGE() DEVICE? OR DISC? ? OR DISK? ? OR CDROM? OR CD() ROM? ? OR FLOPPY? OR FLOPPIE?
S7	7	S (BOOTABLE? OR CARRYABLE? OR PORTABLE? OR TRANSPORTABLE?) (2N) (DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR HARDWARE?)
S8	0	S (INSTALLABLE? OR DOWNLOAD? OR UPLOAD? OR WRITABLE?) (2N) (DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR HARDWARE?) OR BOOTDISC? OR BOOTDISK?
S9	6	S RECORD? () (DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR DRIVE?) OR PERSONAL() DIGITAL() DEVICE? OR PORTABLE? () ELECTRONIC? () DEVICE?
S10	0	S MAGNET? () STORAGE() DEVICE? OR HARDDISK? OR HARDDISC? OR HDD? ? OR STARTUPDISC? OR STARTUPDISK?
S11	0	S FLOPPY() DRIVE? OR FLOPPY() (DISC? OR DISK?) () DRIVE? OR ZIPDRIVE? OR ZIP() DRIVE? OR (DATA? OR OPTIC?) () STORAGE() DEVICE?
S12	51	S COMPACTDISC? OR COMPACTDISK? OR DIGITAL() (VIDEO OR VERSATILE?) () (DISK OR DISC) OR DVD? ?
S13	29	S READONLY? OR READ() ONLY? OR PROM? ? OR EPROM? OR EEPROM?
S14	747	S DRIVER? OR KERNELDRIVER? OR MODEDRIVER? OR KERNELMODEDRIVER? OR DEVICEDRIVER?
S15	2406	S CODEC? ? OR SOURCE() CODE? OR KERNEL() CODE? OR KERNELCODE? OR SOFTWARE? OR DEFAULTDRIVER? OR CODECDECODER?
S16	1182	S DEFAULT() OS OR OPERATING() SYSTEM? OR COMPUTER(2N) (SCRIPT? OR PROGRAM? OR APPLICATION? OR MACRO? ? OR UTILIT?)
S17	892	S CONTROLLER? OR MICROCONTROLLER? OR PLUGIN? OR PLUG() IN
S18	17	S CONTROL() LOGIC? OR EXECUT? () FILE? OR SOFTWARE?
S19	8204	S SOFTWARE? OR APPLICATION? OR SOFTWARE? OR APP? ? OR OS OR OPERATING() SYSTEM? OR MACRO? ? OR EXECUT? () FILE?
S20	592	S SUBROUTINE? OR SUBPROGRAM? OR COMPUTER? (2N) (CODE? OR UTILIT? OR SCRIPT? OR PROGRAM? OR ROUTINE? OR SUBROUTINE?)
S21	63	S (CPU? ? OR PROCESSOR?) (2N) (PROGRAM? OR APPLICATION? OR ROUTINE? OR SUBROUTINE? OR CODE? OR INSTRUCTION? OR ALGORITHM?)
S22	6091	S CERTIF? OR VERIF? OR AUTHENTICAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR AUTHORITY? OR SECURE
S23	6641	S SECURED OR SECURITY
S24	2954	S AUTHENTICAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR AUTHORITY? OR (ALLOW? OR PERMIT? OR PERMISS?) (2N) (ACCESS? OR ENTRY? OR ENTRANCE? OR ENTER? OR ENTRIE?)
S25	941	S VALIDAT? OR CREDENTIAL?
S26	63	S (CONFIRM? OR PROVE? OR PROOF? OR ESTABLISH? OR VOUCH? OR CORROBORAT? OR PROVING?) (3N) (ID OR PASSWORD? OR IDENTIT? OR PASSKEY? OR PASS() (KEY OR KEYS OR WORD?) OR USER? OR CLIENT? OR SUBSCRIBER? OR CUSTOMER? OR CREDENTIAL? OR USERID?)
S27	316	S (AUTHENTICAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR AUTHORITY? OR VERIF? OR CERTIF? OR IDENTIF? OR VALIDAT? OR SECUR?) (3N) (PREFERENCE? OR PROTOCOL? OR IDENTIT? OR ID OR PASSKEY? OR PASSWORD?)
S28	171	S (CRYPT? OR ENCRYPT? OR DECRYPT? OR ENCIPHER? OR DECIPHER?) (3N) (HANDSHAK? OR HAND() SHAK? OR IDENTIT? OR ID OR PASSKEY? OR PASSWORD? OR PROTOCOL? OR CODE? OR CHECKSUM?)
S29	22	S (CORRUPT? OR HACK? OR TAMPER? OR PIRAT? OR TRESPAS?) () (LESS OR PROOF? OR RESISTANT?)
S30	6	S (UN OR "NOT" OR NON) () (CORRUPT? OR HACK? OR TAMPER? OR PIRAT? OR TRESPAS?)
S31	2	S TAMPERPROOF? OR CORRUPTPROOF? OR HACKPROOF? OR HACKERPROOF? OR PIRATEPROOF? OR TRESPASSPROOF?
S32	0	S TAMPERRESISTANT? OR CORRUPTRESISTANT? OR HACKRESISTANT? OR HACKERRESISTANT? OR PIRATERESISTANT OR TRESPASSRESISTANT?
S33	7	S UNTAMPER? OR NONTAMPER? OR UNCORRUPT? OR NONCORRUPT? OR NONHACK? OR

UNHACK? OR NONPIRAT? OR UNPIRAT? OR UNTRESPAS? OR NONTRESPAS?
S34 11 S S5 AND S6:S13 AND S14:S21 AND S22:S33
S35 9 RD (unique items)
; show files

[File 2] **INSPEC** 1898-2006/Jul W1

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[File 474] **New York Times Abs** 1969-2006/Jul 13

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[File 583] **Gale Group Globalbase(TM)** 1986-2002/Dec 13

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**File 583: This file is no longer updating as of 12-13-2002.*

Set	Items	Description
S1	203	S (POLLING OR VOTING OR BALLOTING OR ELECTION?) () (STATION? OR PLACE? OR LOCATION? OR COLLECT? () AUTHORITY? OR APPLIANCE?)
S2	499	S (POLLING OR VOTING OR BALLOTING OR ELECTION?) () (CENTER? OR WARD? OR PRECINCT? OR CENTRE? OR MACHINE? OR COUNTER? OR DEVICE? OR APPARATUS?)
S3	4199	S VOTE? ? OR BALLOT? ? OR (VOTER? OR ELECTOR? OR VOTING?) () (CHOICE? OR PICK? ? OR SELECT? OR CHOICE? OR CAST? OR ELECT?)
S4	3577	S VOTER? OR ELECTOR? OR VOTING
S5	5239	S S1:S4
S6	99	S STORAGE()DEVICE? OR DISC? ? OR DISK? ? OR CDROM? OR CD()ROM? ? OR FLOPPY? OR FLOPPIE?
S7	26	S (BOOTABLE? OR CARRYAB? OR PORTAB? OR TRANSPORTAB?) (2N) (DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR HARDWARE?)
S8	1	S (INSTALLAB? OR DOWNLOAD? OR UPLOAD? OR WRITAB?) (2N) (DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR HARDWARE?) OR BOOTDISC? OR BOOTDISK?
S9	26	S RECORD? () (DEVICE? OR APPARATUS? OR DRIVE?) OR PERSONAL()DIGITAL()DEVICE? OR PORTABLE? () ELECTRONIC? () DEVICE?
S10	2	S MAGNET? () STORAGE? () DEVICE? OR HARDDISK? OR HARDDISK? OR HDD? ? OR STARTUPDISC? OR STARTUPDISK?
S11	8	S FLOPPY()DRIVE? OR FLOPPY() (DISC? OR DISK?) () DRIVE? OR ZIPDRIVE? OR ZIP()DRIVE? OR (DATA? OR OPTIC?) () STORAGE? () DEVICE?
S12	9	S COMPACTDISC? OR COMPACTDISK? OR DIGITAL() (VIDEO OR VERSATILE?) () (DISK OR DISC) OR DVD? ?
S13	19	S READONLY? OR READ()ONLY? OR PROM? ? OR EPROM? OR EEPROM?
S14	56	S DRIVER? OR KERNELDRIVER? OR MODEDRIVER? OR KERNELMODEDRIVER? OR DEVICEDRIVER?
S15	109	S CODEC? ? OR SOURCE()CODE? OR KERNEL()CODE? OR KERNELCODE? OR SOFTWARE? OR DEFAULTDRIVER? OR CODECDECODER?
S16	490	S DEFAULT()OS OR OPERATING()SYSTEM? OR COMPUTER(2N) (SCRIPT? OR PROGRAM? OR APPLICATION? OR MACRO? ? OR UTILIT?)
S17	284	S CONTROLLER? OR MICROCONTROLLER? OR PLUGIN? OR PLUG()IN
S18	5	S CONTROL()LOGIC? OR EXECUT? () FILE? OR SOFT()WARE?
S19	721	S SOFTWARE? OR APPLICATION? OR SOFT()WARE? OR APP? ? OR OS OR OPERATING()SYSTEM? OR MACRO? ? OR EXECUT? () FILE?
S20	140	S SUBROUTINE? OR SUBPROGRAM? OR COMPUTER? (2N) (CODE? OR UTILIT? OR SCRIPT? OR PROGRAM? OR ROUTINE? OR SUBROUTINE?)
S21	19	S (CPU? ? OR PROCESSOR?) (2N) (PROGRAM? OR APPLICATION? OR ROUTINE? OR SUBROUTINE? OR CODE? OR INSTRUCTION? OR ALGORITHM?)
S22	619	S CERTIF? OR VERIF? OR AUTHENTICAT? OR I
S23	275	S SECURED OR SECURITY
S24	249	S AUTHENTICAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR AUTHORITY? (2N) (ACCESS? OR ENTRY? OR ENTRANCE? OR ENTER? OR
S25	65	S VALIDAT? OR CREDENTIAL?
S26	41	S (CONFIRM? OR PROVE? OR PROOF? OR ESTABLISHING?) (3N) (ID OR PASSWORD? OR IDENTIT? OR PASSKEY? OR USER? OR CLIENT? OR SUBSCRIBER? OR CUSTOMER? OR CREDENTIAL? OR VALIDAT? OR SECUR?) (3N) (PREFERENCE? OR PROTOCOL? OR II PASSWORD?)
S28	5	S (CRYPT? OR ENCRYPT? OR DECRYPT? OR ENCRYPT? OR HAND()SHAKE? OR IDENTIT? OR ID OR PASSKEY? OR PASSWORD CHECKSUM?)
S29	11	S (CORRUPT? OR HACK? OR TAMPER? OR PIRATE? OR RESISTANT?)
S30	1	S (UN OR "NOT" OR NON) () (CORRUPT? OR HACK? OR TAMPER? OR VULNERAB? OR FRAUD?)
S31	1	S TAMPERPROOF? OR CORRUPTPROOF? OR HACKPROOF? OR HACKERPROOF? OR PIRATEPROOF? OR TRESPASSPROOF? OR FRAUDPROOF? OR ANTIFRAUD? OR ANTICORRUPT? OR ANTIHACK?

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OR ANTITAMPER?

S32 0 S TAMPERRESISTANT? OR CORRUPTRESISTANT? OR HACKRESISTANT? OR
HACKERRESISTANT? OR PIRATERESISTANT OR TRESPASSRESISTANT? OR FRAUDRESISTANT? OR ANTIPIRAT?
S33 0 S UNTAMPER? OR NONTAMPER? OR UNCORRUPT? OR NONCORRUPT? OR NONHACK? OR
UNHACK? OR NONPIRAT? OR UNPIRAT? OR UNTRESPAS? OR NONTRESPAS? OR INVULNERAB? OR INCORRUPT?
S34 2999 S IC=(G06F? OR G07C? OR G06K?)
S35 2559 S MC=(T01? OR T05? OR T04? OR W02? OR W01? OR W05?)
S36 21 S S5 AND S6:S13 AND S14:S21 AND S22:S33
S37 18 S S36 AND S34:S35
S38 21 S S36:S37
S39 21 IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
; show files

[File 347] **JAPIO** Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)

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[File 350] **Derwent WPIX** 1963-2006/UD=200644

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**File 350: Preview the enhanced DWPI through ONTAP DWPI (File 280). For more information, visit
<http://www.dialog.com/dwpi/>.*